

Millions Wrung In Profits From Labor Used To Fight Socialism

By LUCIEN SAINT
(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON.—Three millions of dollars, wrung in profits from the laborers of the United States, have been invested by the Republican and Democratic parties to beat Socialism and elect a cap-

italistic President. This is the story of the pre-election returns, just filed in Washington.

Less than 75,000 individuals contributed this vast sum. The majority of this 75,000 are trust magnates, bankers, officials and job hunters. The contributors to the suc-

cessful candidate will be rewarded with high offices under the next Administration.

Both parties claim to represent the people. Out of the fifteen million and more voters in the United States, less than one half of one per cent gives financial support to the parties of wealth and privilege! Yet this

is an alleged Democracy!

The Steel Trust, the International Harvester Trust, the Money Trust, the Armament Trust, the Transportation Trust, the Food Combine—these are the contributors to the Wilson-Hughes-Hughes-Wilson campaigns. Whoever gets elected, they win. Whoever

wins, the 100,000,000 of the American people lose.

As against these vast interests, the party of the working people, with 100,000 dues paying members, has raised only \$30,000 to fight capitalism. It is David against Goliath. David finally conquered Goliath.

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Of Two Evils

By JOHN M. WORK.

BELIEVE it was Charles Sumner who said, "Of two evils I will choose neither."

Sometimes you can't help yourself, but have to make a choice between two evils.

Such is not the case in the present political campaign, however. The republican and democratic parties are both evil. They both stand for the continuation of the present capitalist system of industry.

UNDER this system, the industries, and most of the alleged homes, are owned by a few. Their private ownership of these things enables them to get for themselves, without earning it, the bulk of the earnings of the rest of the people. The rest of the people have to work in the industries or starve to death. Since these few own the industries, they therefore have the power to compel the rest of the people to work for them for a fraction of the value of their labor.

The rest of the people are also constantly compelled by their needs to buy the necessities of life. These few own the mercantile institutions. They therefore have the power to compel the rest of the people to pay enormous prices for the things they buy.

The rest of the people also have to live somewhere. Since these few own most of the places to live, they therefore have the power to charge the rest of the people outrageously high rent.

As a result of all this, the capitalist system takes most of the earnings of the useful many right away from them and hands these earnings over to the useless few, in the form of profits, dividends, interest, and rent.

THE republican and democratic parties both stand for the continuation of the capitalist system. Therefore, they both stand for the continued robbery of the many by the few. They are both evil.

But we don't have to choose either of these evils.

The Socialist party stands for the collective ownership and control of the manufacturing, transporting and mercantile industries and the rented homes. Ownership by the public, by the people as a whole.

They will then be run for the benefit of the whole people, instead of being run for the benefit of a few, as they are now. The people will get their full earnings. They will buy the things they need at the actual cost of production. They will pay as rent only the cost of upkeep and depreciation.

The republican and democratic parties are run for the benefit of the useless few.

THE SOCIALIST party is run for the benefit of the useful many.

Joker In Child Labor

And Fake Tears Exposed

(Special Correspondence)

Washington. The child labor bill, about the passage of which the Democrats have been boasting, is a fake. It was jockeyed to suit the interests and profits of the southern cotton mill owners. Wilson knew that it had been jockeyed when he signed it. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the child labor committee, is a southern Democrat.

There's a reason for everything. The original child labor bill was strenuously opposed by the mill owners. The original bill passed the House. It went to the Senate. There it hung for many long weeks. The end of the session approached. Quite as it were by accident, the President, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, strolled into the Senate, conferred with Senators, and strolled out. Before another week had passed, the child labor bill had been jockeyed and enacted. The President signed it, confessing to great emotion. It was the first time he had expressed any interest at all in this legislation, which had been kicking around Congress for over twenty years. Election day was drawing near.

The joker is simple and efficient. It provides that if children were employed within thirty days before the goods are offered for shipment in interstate commerce, the goods cannot be shipped. All the manufacturer has to do is to hold his goods for thirty days after they have been manufactured, and then ship them.

The joker O. K.'s child labor. By merely holding the goods for a month, child labor can be exploited with the usual graft and benefit to the child labor exploiter.

Yea, verily the Democratic party has liberated the children from capitalism!

As we predicted, Grab-it-all won. The tide may turn, but the bound never do.

Capitalism is a vulture that tries to act as advance agent for the stork.

All the world is hell bent for profit, interest and rent.

Leisure is one reward for labor, but the other fellow gets it.

There may be a high cost of living, but life itself still remains very cheap.

There is nothing higher in life than living.

When the mind is shackled by prejudice or ignorance the body cannot be free.

If you have something for a rainy day the parasites will rob you of it just before the rain comes.

Pinch yourself, Mr. Worker, and possibly the other fellow will not pinch you after you are awake.

Jesus had an advantage over the modern worker. He was crucified between two thieves only.

The capitalist system is a sentence to hard labor for life of the really useful people of the world.

Since labor is a commodity, why shouldn't it go skally-hooting up like other commodities?

It generally happens under capitalism that the longer a man lives the shorter he gets.

Dupont, the powder senator, is in favor of preparedness. It means big contracts for him.

The government did not absorb the trust, and so the trust has absorbed the government.

American capitalists hope to grab the apples for which European capitalists have had their retainers fighting.

Stocks and bonds are counted valuable; but the workers who give their lives to make them valuable are merely "hands" and "jays."

You can't be truly good so long as you are a slave. You can't be moral while you are a master.

Capitalism is rapidly making itself so unbearable that it will no longer be borne.

The ballot is about the only wealth the American workers has; and so often he uses it in a way to make himself poorer.

When you "give" your ballot to an old party candidate you give with it the chance to give your child a good education.

They tell you that Wilson kept us out of war; but he did provide that any citizen might be drafted into the army in case of war.

But the Socialist party won, too, as we also predicted. Sometimes Socialists win and sometimes Socialists lose, but Socialism wins always.

Ballotting originated on the field of battle, to determine which army was the more numerous, the victory being declared by majorities without contest. If the majorities do not rule, then the battle comes next.

It is a sad spectacle, that of the clean, honest men just elected to any office by one of the old parties. He has sold his freedom and has a slim chance of remaining clean and honest. The odds are too great.

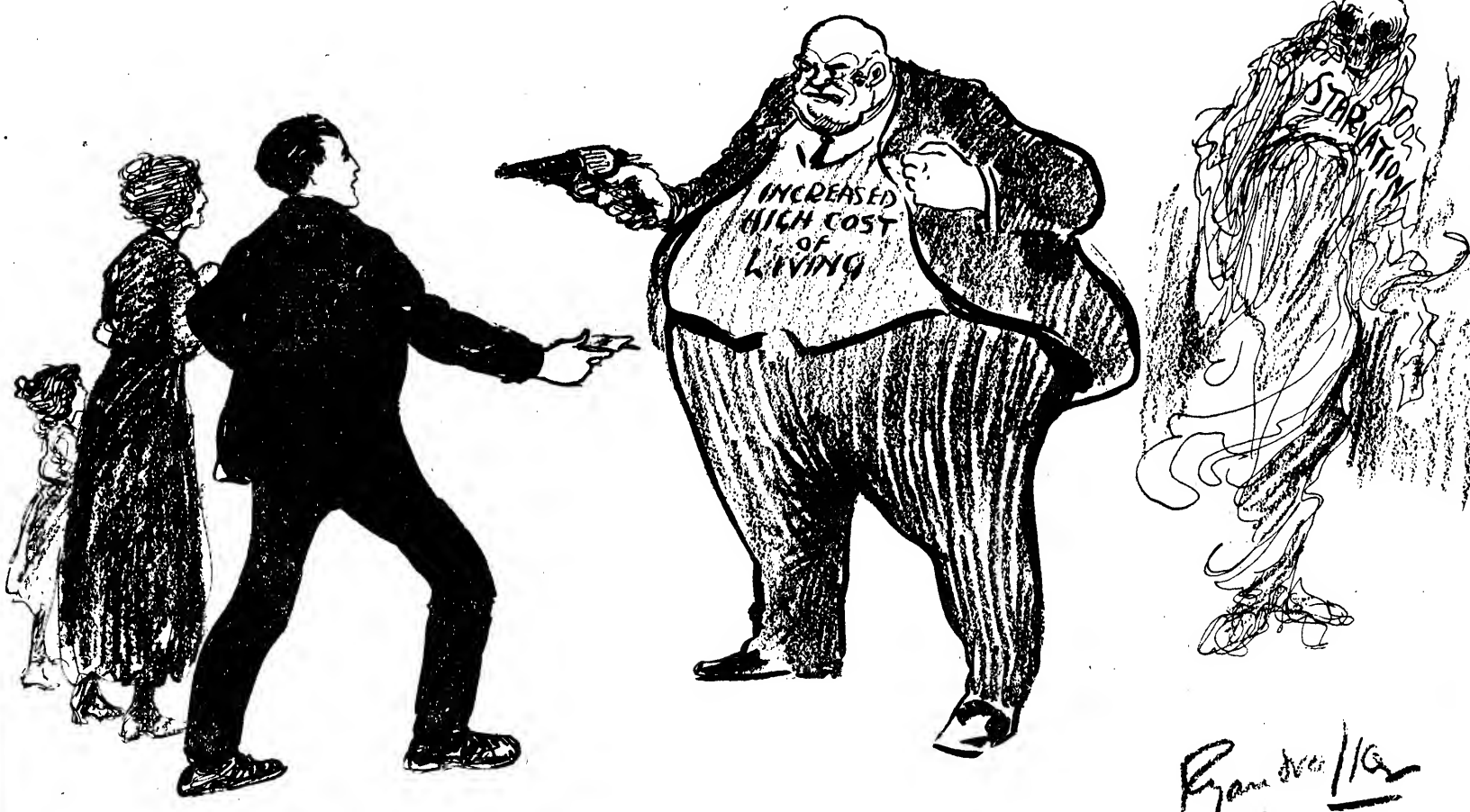
It has been said that Morgan, Sr. made \$200,000,000 in his lifetime. Morgan, Jr., we are told, has made an equal amount in the last two years. Still Wilson said, "the democrats have broken the grip of the money power."

It is hard to say how many votes were wasted, but we know how many were not wasted—all those cast for the Socialist candidates. A man who votes for a principle never throws his vote away.

The workers make the guns, use the guns, and feed their lives to the open mouths of the guns. The masters get pay for the guns, never use the guns, and make money out of the work of the guns in other men's hands.

All republican and democratic winners gained their offices by spending thousands of dollars of somebody's money. An office thus secured is the virtually the property of the campaign contributor who holds the mortgage.

And in passing, note that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has just declared a net annual income of 25 per cent on its capital stock. To charge seven per cent interest on money, the law says is usury and a punishable offense, but to earn twenty five per cent in a business investment is an evidence of commendable enterprise.



GRAB IT ALL: After me the Deluge!

Fooling The People!

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

WASHINGTON.—A vote for Wilson is NOT a vote for the interests of the laboring man, a vote for peace, or a vote for the people.

A vote for Hughes is exactly the same. A vote for Benson is a vote for industrial freedom and for the common people.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are engaged in a last ditch attempt to terrify the country by holding up to it a spectacle of calamity in case their opponents win the election next week. Investigations conducted by impartial government experts disprove these campaign claims, and support the Socialist contention.

FOR example:

The Department of Labor has shown that the cost of living has risen under Wilson; that wages have not kept pace with this rise; that strikes and lockouts are increasing in number; that the gigantic industrial combinations are employing private armies to enforce their rule of might.

The Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce have information in their files to show that the trusts are bigger and more predatory than ever before; that prices of the necessities of life are controlled in the interests of the trusts; that the laws of the land are being daily violated by combinations in restraint of trade; and that hundreds of thousands of acres of land, stolen from the people by the lumbering and transportation interests, are still in the possession of these interests.

THE Department of Agriculture knows—tho it does not state it at this time—that the food of the people is doped, poisoned and short-weighted; that farm tenancy is growing to an alarming extent; that a gigantic trust controls the water power resources of the nation and has blackmailed Congress into inaction; that the workers on the farms are getting lower and lower wages in proportion to the value created

ment should advertise the banks extensively.

"This program," said Alderman Kennedy, "is intended to supplement rather than supplant the proposed regulation of private banks."

"I want the number of branch postal saving banks increased. Put them all over the city. To each add checking facilities and advertise these banks in all languages. Many people, especially the immigrants, do not know about them. For these and the uninformed persons the postal banks can offer safe banking facilities."

"Is the government equipped to handle checking accounts?" asked Alderman McCormick. "Would you check the government make loans?" "I would have the government

by their work; that "we" are producing more foodstuffs than the people can possibly eat, and that instead of distributing these foodstuffs, "we" are seeking with our navy for foreign markets.

The Department of War says that we are at war, while Wilson says that we are at peace; that more American men have been killed in the last four years while engaged in protecting American property in Mexico than in an equal period since the Spanish war; that the American people want peace and will not send their sons into the army for Wall Street and the Armor Trust.

The Navy Department says the same thing. It adds that private profit, represented by the Steel Trust, is bleeding the government annually to the extent of millions of dollars of graft.

The Post Office Department has laid down on the job of furnishing the people with cheap parcel post, is allowing the express companies to wax fat and prosper, and is piling up a surplus at the expense of the workers who do the work of handling the mails.

EVERY Department of the United States Government, from the Supreme Court down, is run in the interests of the capitalists. This has been demonstrated again and again by the Government's own investigators.

BUT THE TRUTH IS SUPPRESSED BY THE BI-PARTISAN GROUP OF FINANCIERS WHO WISH TO CONSERVE THEIR OWN PROPERTY INTERESTS.

Both Republicans and Democrats know these things to be facts, and both are allied in an illicit alliance to conceal them, fool the people, and hold their jobs.

A HIGH government official told this correspondent recently that the United States can not avoid an armed social revolution unless "something is done."

Who proposes the right "something"?—Hughes with his piffle about Americanism, Wilson with his piffle about Americanism, or Benson with his constructive program which looks to the abolition of the wage system and wage slavery?

make loans," said Kennedy. "They could invest in municipal bonds and create a staple market for them. Perhaps 50 or 60 per cent of the postal savings deposits are now deposited in national banks."

"A check is a method of withdrawing money. It is a convenience. The government has the best banking experts at its disposal and can easily work out a satisfactory plan."

"Something must be done," said Alderman Powers.

"The significance of the resolution lies in the possibility that it may be the beginning of a wide demand for the enlargement of postal bank facilities," comments Oscar E. Hewitt, writing in The Chicago Herald. "Because of the character of the present council, it is not improbable that the

resolution will be passed if properly handled on the floor."

Socialists elected to congress have made a consistent fight for the extension of the postal savings. That the city council in the nation's second city favors such a move will have some weight in Washington.

Let Railroads Rule

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington.—Government ownership of the railroads, and even strict government regulation, has been indefinitely postponed by the powers that be in the Democratic administration. The railroads are to have their own say in Congress as long as Wilson is in power.

A few days after election a joint committee of the House and Senate will undertake an investigation into the need for railroad legislation. This investigation was urged by Wilson a year ago in his message to Congress. He urged it because the railroads wanted it. And the railroads wanted it so as to head off the government ownership campaign, and for the further purpose of fastening their grip on the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, thanks to Wilson's reactionary appointments, is the best friend the carriers have.

A progressive Republican—not a Democrat—forced Congress to include in this investigation a study into government ownership. Neither the Democratic party nor the railroads desired this phase to be looked into, for the "probe" was to be for the railroads, and not for the public.

Wilson Bargains With Railroads. What amounts to a bargain has been concluded between the railroads and Wilson. In return for the eight-hour day, which will not hurt the roads, Wilson has as good as promised them a raise in freight rates, and any other legislation which they desire.

It was Wilson who when he became President, advocated a bill for the federal regulation of railroad securities. Later, learning that the railroads had a lot of watered stock which they must get rid of to an unsuspecting public, he dropped this bill from his trust program, proposing the investigation instead. The investigation will dig into the securities matter—just as a special commission appointed by Taft dug into it six years ago, rendering a report to which no one paid any attention.

It was Wilson who appointed Hall and Daniels to the Interstate Commerce Commission, against the righteous uproar from all honest men.

Buncumb Becomes Tragic. And it was this same Wilson who, furthermore, has totally ignored the recommendation of his postmaster general to socialize the telephone and telegraph system of the United States.

It is this same Wilson who is bidding for radical support on the ground that he is "as good as a Socialist!"

Were it not for grinding poverty and industrial slavery, this buncumb would be very amusing. But it is tragic. The unthinking people are falling for it.

All the Mexican bandits as well as the Mexican regulars are armed with guns and supplied with ammunition of American manufacture. When we go into Mexico to fight, it will be a consolation to think that whether the bullet is piercing our hide or the dark skin of the Mexican, some American millionaire has made his profit from that bullet.

Our Contributions Were All 'In Small Sums'

When the first report of the Socialist national campaign receipts and expenditures were filed at Washington, D. C., the Associated Press sent out the following news dispatch to its clients:

\$24,558 GIVEN TO SOCIALISTS.

Campaign Financial Statement Filed With Clerk of House.

Washington, Nov. 4.—A campaign financial statement for the socialist party filed with the clerk of the house today showed contributions of \$24,558 up to Oct. 1 and expenditures of \$18,483. The report showed that most of the expenditures had been in Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New York, Indiana and Nevada where the socialists have congressional candidates. All contributions were in small sums.

WHERE MONEY COMES FROM. One of the sources of revenue for the Socialist campaign was the "Million Dime Fund". The latest report on the contributions to this fund is as follows:

Total number of dimes received up to and including Tuesday, Oct. 31—

69,191

This shows a gain of 11,938 since last report.

Bank No.	Name and City	No. of Dimes
4741	H. O. Hader, Wilm.	27
4724	C. H. Walker, Oakman	19
4778	R. F. Duck, Gateswood	7
4798	Henry Anderson, Silverhill	11
4278	Dr. E. F. German, Valdez	22
3257	Isaac Santti, Lowell	14
3211	Geo. D. Smith, Globe	58
2367	C. C. Bennett, Chandler	19
2296	R. L. Comfort, Phoenix	57
427	R. M. Daguerre, Clifton	57
2685	Mrs. O. O. Miller, Judsonia	39
2578	W. H. Tanner, Little Rock	27
3618	J. F. Michan, Des Arc	27
2593	H. E. Adams, Womble	13
2608	E. E. Ray, Watertown	7
2587	D. Zint, Argentina	8
320	David M. Vance, Jena Lind.	15
1421	Helen R. Bates, Ponnay	15
3510	John Rivers, Fort Bragg	16
452	Eric Hultin, Kingsburg	16
189	A. Levin, Los Angeles	12
532	A. C. Rowland, Fresno	13
1456	R. W. Anderson, Los Angeles	24
1434	Wm. Hubbard, Elk Grove	9
1445	Niles J. Spencer, Santa Rosa	25
2727	F. C. McHenry, Los Angeles	54
...
3195	Whittier Brown, Eastpoint	8
3173	Jas. Henry, St. Petersburg	13
3101	Mrs. Stella, Lakeview Springs	13
3163	A. N. Jackson, Jacksonville	14
3153	S. Kriesberg, Atlanta	12
1306	A. M. Clark, Atlanta	11
2283	Mrs. Anne Triplov, Weller	9
2280	D. W. Smith, Chicago	8
2246	R. W. Waldo, Chicago Bay	10
2176	J. R. Betzer, Payette	8
2286	Phil. Peas, Lewistown	25
2244	Jos. Foster, Clark Fork	16
4194	L. K. Fuller, Twin Falls	19
2162	L. K. Fuller, Twin Falls	19
2245	Frank James, Russell	18
3171	George Griger, Chicago	11
3195	Wm. H. Hader, Chicago	17
3276	R. Toesper, Chicago	10
2279	Anton Geller, Chicago	18
1712	Conrad Priber, Chicago	18
5903	Wm. Briske, Deer Park	8
256	Sim. Kauts, Virden	13
3302	Otto Rosner, Chicago	13
3944	Wm. Bryan, Champaign	10
...
3441	R. Wadsworth, Ravilleville	6
3395	H. Punshon, Evansville	13
3406	Mrs. J. M. Gerten, Hammond	12
1480	Frederick Holtey, Hammond	3
4552	H. W. Smith, Fort Wayne	20
3427	C. Owen, Rushville	21
3430	H. Spillberg, Hammond	25
3430	C. Spade, Kokomo	16
372	J. McKibbin, Goshen	47
3408	C. H. Keyser, Fort Wayne	3
3437	A. Rosenfeld, La Fayette	32
3407	I. Hartman, Nappanee	6
3331	M. Best, Mishawaka	17
...
3452	John Longstreet, Decatur	11
3473	F. W. Schick, Burlington	21
3963	S. B. Rasmussen, Ruthven	9
3926	T. P. Wythe, Seymour	13
4168	Charles Greer, Lyons	43
4741	H. B. Berg, Hot Springs	43
3442	S. C. Scott, Des Moines	23
3466	L. D. Beecher, Eagle Grove	43
3418	M. F. White, Marshalltown	27
3491	Herbert Stolz, Mystic	34
...
3583	M. L. Phillips, McDonald	9
3226	C. W. Brann, Soudan	14
3521	Wm. Crumacker, Eminence	20
3522	J. Baird, Morland	20
4648	Wm. F. H. Hader, Chicago	19
3509	C. I. Hopes, Kansas City	41
3311	E. A. Strite, Salina	48
4683	Wellington Local, Wagon	55
3242	E. Wiley, Conway Springs	11
4615	J. E. Lewis, Clifton	9
3397	E. B. Kock, Tonopah	14
3572	J. T. Dicks, Larned	14
4667	W. E. Thurston, Bird City	15
3351	C. W. Sanderson, Blue Mound	6
3516	F. N. Benson, McDonald	27
3562	E. Seltman, Nekoma	12
3368	E. Doerschlag, Ransom	14
3209	C. C. Abell, Wallonia	5
4653	H. E. Lively, Highland Park	5
4677	W. E. Goodman, Louisville	19
4602	H. Blagrove, Covington	7
4658	A. O. Briaby, Tolesboro	44

When a manufacturer starts business in a small way, whatever amount of capital he has at that time probably represents his own saving.

This is a common remark among the Irish population. They are now interested in Connolly, and in Connolly's views. Prejudice removed, the whole tragedy of Irish working class life will reveal itself to the Celtic mind. The Irish leaving Ireland in tens of thousands to work the land was private property owned, and the means of life controlled for private profit; their landing in a foreign country, unskilled, uneducated and suspected; their employment at the most menial occupational and at the lowest wages; their consequent low standard of living, poor housing, poor feeding, bad drinking, diseased conditions, all on the part of employers, house factors and food merchants might make poor fit out of their existence; their rapid degeneracy, decline and appalling death rate, that must shock every student of the history of Irish emigration, all this is now becoming clear to tens of thousands of Irishmen who resolutely refused in the past to look facts in the face. It looks as if the stupidity of the ruling class was no longer an argument after all."

Wisconsin—F. W. Rehfeld, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
Wyoming—D. A. Hastings, 2302 Bent St., Cheyenne.

may be method in his madness.

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Other Educational and Social Facilities

In addition to this elaborate educational program New York City and its environs in themselves offer a rare opportunity to study and observe social and economic problems in the second largest city in the world. It is here in New York where the seat of the mighty plutes is maintained. The most striking contrasts of concentrated wealth and concentrated poverty are presented by New York. The vast immigrant population of this city lends itself to study on a vital problem.

The Rand School is ideally located. Right across the street is the National Arts Club where ample opportunity is presented to see some of the best exhibits of foreign and American art. New York's great public library on Fifth avenue, considered only second to the Congressional Library at Washington, is within easy walking distance from the School.

The leading theatres, opera houses, educational institutions are within a reasonable walk or short ride. The homes of the four Socialist dailies, The Call, The Forward, The Volkszeitung, and Elora are easily accessible.

Occasionally the students arrange field work excursions and among the institutions and places visited by them accompanied by a guide and instructor are:

Ellis Island Immigrant Station
 Sandy Hook Government Proving Grounds and Barracks
 Brooklyn Navy Yard
 Sing Sing Prison
 Blackwell's Island Prisons and Hospitals
 Fort Lee, N. J.
 China Town
 Famous Greenwich Village ("Latin Quarter")
 State, City, County and Branch headquarters of the Socialist Party
 Free Public Concerts, etc., etc.

Explanation Of The Full Time Course

What the Full-Time Department of the Rand School offers may properly be described as a training course for workers in the Socialist and Labor Movement, but with this important reservation—that it lays the whole emphasis on fitting its students to serve the movement, not on helping them to get paid positions in it. The growth of the party, the unions, their auxiliary institutions, and their press, and the increase of working-class representation in the legislative bodies and executive offices of city, state and nation are, indeed, causing an increased demand for competent men and women to give their whole time as speakers, editors, managers, secretaries, organizers, teachers, and so forth. Yet the greater part of the work is and ought to be done by volunteers. The Rand School is proud of several of its graduates who are today regularly employed in the movement; but it is equally proud of others, who are earning their bread in private employ and doing unpaid work in their respective localities and organizations.

Five years' experience has amply proved that those who are willing to work hard and abide by the democratic discipline of the school can gain much from the six-months course and after completing it can be of great service to the cause. It is safe to say that few if any of those who have attended the course have ever regretted the time and money it cost.

How much the student can accomplish during a term at the Rand School will of course depend

partly on his native ability, and to some extent on his previous attainments. But it is to be remembered that the dogged plodder often goes as far as those who are naturally more brilliant; and that many who have had little early schooling, make up for it by learning from daily experience. Among the students who have done credit to the Rand School are some who held college diplomas and some who had not even finished the sixth grade. No hard-and-fast entrance conditions are imposed beyond a fair working knowledge of the English language. The course is flexible, both methods and subject matter being modified wherever necessary to suit them to the individual needs and aptitudes of the various students. The Rand School has no interest in attracting large numbers, merely for the sake of numbers. In consulting with prospective students, it considers each one by itself. Sometimes it deliberately discourages a person who thinks of taking up the course, because for one reason or another, it doubts whether his doing so would ultimately be worth while for the movement or for himself. In other cases it feels justified in urging the inquirer to come and takes pains to smooth the way for him.

All full-time students who are members of the Socialist Party are expected to transfer to Local New York and not to neglect the duties of membership. They must not, however, during the school term, accept nomination to any office or delegate committee of the local.

What Students Think Of The Rand School

STEPHEN J. MAHONEY, Candidate for Lieut. Governor of New York, 1916. "Many, many times every day I am reminded of the lasting benefits I received by attending the Full Time Course at the Rand School. I can heartily recommend this course for all earnest young men and women who desire a systematized and organized knowledge of the Socialist and Labor Movements."

MAX SHEROVER, 1911-12, Head of the Literature Department of the National Office Socialist Party. "The education given me in such a democratic and comradely manner by the members of your faculty has proven itself invaluable and indispensable in the years since I left your school. If I have 'made good' the credit for it is due to no one else but the Rand School. Practically all of my fellow students in the Full Time class of 1911-12 are today in responsible and essential positions in the Socialist or Labor Movements. The Rand School is doing wonderful work and I know I am not alone in expressing this opinion."

GEORGE ROSS, Class of 1913-14, now National Organizer of the Socialist Party. In general, the Full Time Course has given us a systematic and trained course in Socialism and the social problems of today which has enabled me to go over the country speaking and organizing with marked success. The lectures, reading and study courses at the Rand School are given in so cohesive and connected a manner that six months of studying there are worth six years of study in the usual haphazard fashion."

ROSCOE B. GREENWAY, 1912-13, Pres. Street Railway Workers, Richmond, Va. and a law student in Virginia University, says: "The different phases of work at the Rand School were so interesting and instructive to me that it is rather a difficult task to select any particular one. I will gladly give information to any prospective student."

JOHN P. BURKE, Vice-Pres. Int'l Bro. of Paper Mill Workers. "Everyone at the Rand School loves the Socialist Movement; consequently, there is ever

present a true spirit of comradely affection. Everyone is expanding and growing and optimistic.

"It is impressed upon the student that a 'gift of gab' does not qualify a person for public speaking, and that knowledge is the first requisite of a good speaker.

"The knowledge of history gained at the Rand School has enabled me to understand and speak intelligently on the causes of the European War, winning the commendation of Socialists and non-Socialists. While at the School, I also made a careful study of the trade union movement. This has been of inestimable value to me in my work as a trade union official and organizer."

WALTER COOK, 1912-13, State Organizer of Georgia, writes: "If those now thinking of taking the Full Time Course next year could but know as I do what a wonderful experience it is to spend six months in New York City, to become acquainted with the leading Socialists of this and other countries, and what a firm anchorage one gains in life thru the work of the School, they would not for a moment hesitate

to overcome all obstacles in their way to take the course. Certain it is that one will find himself face to face with innumerable problems from time to time which he is enabled to solve on account of the fact that he has learned how to think for himself, and in this alone any sacrifice is but a trifle compared with the result attained."

WM. F. KRUSE, 1914-15, now National Director Young People's Socialist League. "The Rand School teaches many subjects, among them history, economics, public speaking, organization, etc.,—all of them important to the welfare of the working-class. A worker and particularly a YOUNG worker cannot better invest his time and money than by taking up a course of study along the lines it offers. But far more important, I think, than all of them put together,—is that the Rand School teaches its students to THINK.

"In my work at the head of the young Socialist Movement of this country, I have often had occasion to be thankful for the training received at the school."

How To Earn A Scholarship

In all The American Socialist will award FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

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Each winning candidate for a scholarship must attain a minimum of 2,000 points.

Each 25c subscription will count as one point.

Each 50c subscription will count as two points.

A club of four 40 weeks subscribers at 25c will count as four points.

In other words, in sending in subscriptions or in buying sub cards the candidate for a scholarship, will be credited with one point for every 25c sent in.

The standing of the candidates will be published weekly in The American Socialist.

Who Can Enter This Contest

Anyone, regardless of sex, color or creed is eligible in this race. The only condition is that the contestant have a working knowledge of the English language so that the Rand School of Social Science may have no objection to his entrance.

At least 10 subs must be sent in between now and January 1 to get your name into the list of competitors. In our first January issue we will publish a complete list of those who entered the race.

Get busy NOW and send in your first batch of subs and be sure to send a note along that you want these credited to your standing in the great scholarship contest. Here is a chance for a real education FREE.

Be Sure to Fill out the Blank on this Page if you Want to be in on the Doings.

Conditions

This contest begins with this issue of The American Socialist. It closes at 12 o'clock noon of the first day of June 1917. The names of the successful candidates will be announced two weeks later.

The winners of the Scholarships will then have sufficient time to prepare to go to New York to take up their studies. The School will receive the students on or about the first of October 1917 and the work will be concluded about the middle of April 1918.

This scholarship includes tuition and books only. It does not include railroad fare, nor living expenses in New York. Students of limited means, may however, arrange for part time employment thru the School by correspondence.

The American Socialist at the present time is ready to award five scholarships only. These will be given to the five receiving the highest number of points, but in no case will a scholarship be awarded where the competitor has failed to attain at least 2,000 points. In case of a tie between two candidates for the fifth place on the list both candidates will be awarded a scholarship each—thus making a total of six. Sub cards in this contest may be had in any quantity and credit for same accorded, for instance, \$5.00 worth of cards means 20 points; but it is understood that the mere purchase of cards cannot win. It is imperative that these cards be used in putting on subscribers. Renewals, extensions count the same as new subscribers.

Clip This Coupon

SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST DEPARTMENT,
 THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST,
 803 WEST MADISON STREET,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrade: Please enter my name in the race for a Rand School of Social Science Scholarship. I am going in to win.

Name.....

Street Address

City..... County..... State

Age..... Sex..... Previous education

Clip The Coupon Now!

STRIKE THE BLOW FOR KNOWLEDGE

Think!

Decide!

Act!